of the forest resources and the breeding of a few sheep and cattle, provide the sustenance of the great majority of Cherán's population.

The town of Cherán has a population of about 5,000. The community is unique among Tarascan towns, not only for its large size—almost 2,000 more than that of any other settlement—but because the *municipio* of the same name contains only two, unimportant rancherías. Most *municipios* in the Tarascan area consist of one moderately large settlement, the *cabecera*, and a surrounding group of small settlements known as *tenencias*, and still smaller communities known as rancherías or by other classificatory terms. Usually the total populations of these *municipios* approximate the population of Cherán or even exceed it. Consequently, the unique feature of the *municipio* of Cherán is the concentration of almost the entire population in the *cabecera*.

Despite the concentration of population in the *cabecera*, the *municipio* of Cherán comprises a large area. Much of this area is mountain and forest, but there are many relatively large tracts of arable land (maps 2, 3). This circumstance, in part at least, has been the cause of numerous boundary disputes and some loss of territory. The most notable recent loss of territory has been the secession of the one *tenencia* of Cherán, the rather large settlement of Cheranástico to the northwest, which seceded in 1939 and joined the *municipio* of Paracho. The immediate cause of this secession again appears to have been a boundary dispute between the *tenencia* and the *cabecera*.

Cherán differs from the ordinary Tarascan agricultural village only in size. Throughout the area the type of settlement is the compact village. Probably in most cases the villages represent settlements of Spanish type, with a central plaza about which are the church (sometimes not actually on the plaza), the municipal building, and, more recently, the school. From the central plaza radiates a rectangular grid of streets, modified only where necessitated by the irregular terrain (maps 4, 5). In the case of a large settlement such as Cherán, there usually exists some fragmentary legend of origin of the settlement through amalgamation of aboriginal groups dispersed

[text continues on p. 12a]

1:Beals E-5 (1940-1941)1946 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[p.93a] Sierra Tarascans

THE POPULATION

161 The total population of Cherán in 1940 was about 5,000 as indicated by voting lists. Data from other censuses follow:

1900	4,395
1910	3,908
1920	3,552
1930	Not available

162 Information concerning the age composition of the Cherán population is limited. The only source of adequate information is provided by the voting lists for the 1940 election for two *barrios* and interviews. This information applies only to men of voting age. A summary of this information is given in table 10. The

TABLE 10.—*Age and occupational distribution of Cherán males*

Age and occupation and other classifications	Distribution of males in barrio—				
	I (partial)	II (partial)	III	IV	Total
Age group:					
18–30 (17–30 for barrio III)	29	16	63	86	193
31–40	34	13	85	35	167
41–50	17	15	62	62	146
51–60	15	10	27	18	70
61–70	7	12	26	15	60
71–80	7	0	0	0	7
Age not listed	2	6	8	1	14
Total	101	72	267	227	647
Unmarried	3	6	2	0	11
[212] Able to read	25	40	51	29	145
Occupation:					
[463] Agriculturalist	73	47	134	53	307
Laborer	6	5	110	133	255
Merchant (traders and storekeepers)	10	5	7	1	23
Hatmaker		3		1	3
Mason	1		3	2	6
Carpenter	2	2	3	3	10
Barber	1	2			3
Musician	1	1	2		4
Maestro	1				1
Shoemaker		1	6	1	8
Tilemaker			1		1
Various or none given	4	7	3	3	18

data on ages is probably more reliable than that from most primitive groups but still is not completely accurate. An analysis of the original data shows that a very great majority of the ages given end in "0" or "5," clearly indicating that they are guesses. Interviews showed the presence of a tendency to increase the ages of young men, and a decrease in the ages of elderly men is suspected.

162 217 Additional incomplete but interesting data on the population are provided by the study of

[633] evangelist of the Tarascans, was much influenced by Sir Thomas More's Utopia. The Utopian cities were divided into four divisions which served administrative purposes (Zavala, 1937; More, 1923, p. 54).

1:Beals E-5 (1940-1941)1946 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[p.936] Sierra Tarascans

162 217 the municipal records, which probably are relatively complete and moderately accurate. The data have been worked up into tables 11 and 12 by Dr. Emmanuel Palacios, of the Departamento Autónomo de Asuntos Indígenas, one of the collaborators in the study.

TABLE 11.—*Births in Cherán, 1936-39*[1]

163 162

Year and month of birth	Total births	Boys	Girls	Percentage of boys	Percentage of girls
1936					
January	9	6	3	1.7	0.9
February	15	7	8	2.0	2.3
March	9	4	5	1.2	1.5
April	10	4	6	1.2	1.7
May	11	3	8	.9	2.3
June	26	11	15	3.2	4.4
July	23	11	12	3.2	3.5
August	21	12	9	3.5	2.6
September	15	7	8	2.0	2.3
October	9	2	7	.6	2.0
November	12	7	5	2.0	1.5
December	6	1	5	.3	1.5
1937					
January	2	2	1	.6	.3
February					
March	15	5	10	1.4	2.9
April	15	7	8	2.0	2.3
May	9	4	5	1.2	1.5
June	19	13	6	3.7	1.7
July	21	9	12	2.6	3.5
August	13	6	7	1.7	2.0
September	10	4	6	1.2	1.7
October	12	6	6	1.7	1.7
November	13	7	6	2.0	1.7
December	22	9	13	2.6	3.8
1938					
January	13	8	5	2.3	1.5
February	18	11	7	3.2	2.0
March	6	3	3	.9	.9
April	24	14	10	4.0	2.9
May	9	4	5	1.2	1.5
June	5	3	2	.9	.6
July	11	5	6	1.4	1.7
August	23	10	13	2.9	3.8
September	10	7	3	2.0	.9
October	12	5	7	1.4	2.0
November	10	3	7	.9	2.0
December	18	11	7	3.2	2.0
1939					
January	14	8	6	2.3	1.7
February	13	5	8	1.4	2.3
March	20	9	11	2.6	3.2
April	23	13	10	3.7	2.9
May	24	13	11	3.7	3.2
June	16	16	2	4.6	.6
July	22	12	9	3.7	2.6
August	18	11	7	3.2	2.0
September	15	4	11	1.2	3.2
October	19	9	7	2.6	2.0
November	17	7	10	2.0	2.9
December	14	8	6	2.3	1.7
Total	680	347	343	100.0	100.0

[1] Data prepared by Dr. Emmanuel Palacios, Departamento Autónomo de Asuntos Indígenas, Mexico.

163 Birth records are probably correct for all live births. There is some possibility that many stillbirths were not reported either in the birth statistics or the death statistics. Although a [686] fine is levied against persons known to have buried a still-born child without registering the fact in the *municipio*, the fine is nominal, and municipal authorities believe that probably the majority of stillbirths are not reported.

[P. 1C]

boundary approximates the México-Guadalajara highway, while the steep escarpment that plunges into the Balsas-Tepalcatepec Basin marks its southern limit. An eastward extension lies south and southeast of the lake and joins with the Sierra de Ozumatlán in eastern Michoacán. Containing 60 percent of the present indigenous group, the Sierra west of the lake is the modern center of the Tarascans. (2) The Lake Pátzcuaro (Japúndaru, Inčámecuaru) area contains 19 percent of the Tarascan population distributed in 13 pueblos and 13 ranchos along the lake shore and on the islands. Formerly one of the political centers of the Tarascan Empire, the lake region, in terms of indigenous speech, has declined rapidly since late colonial times. The speech of the entire south shore and the towns of Quiroga, Tzintzuntzan, and Erongarícuaro is predominantly Spanish. North and northeast of the Sierra lie two small areas of indigenous speech, which appear to be remnants of the once large northern Tarascan zone. One of these is (3) La Cañada (Eráseman), a small narrow valley located at the northern edge of the Sierra. This valley was the region of the "onze pueblos" of colonial days. Today nine towns with 9 percent of the total Tarascan population are clustered along a strip of alluvium within the valley. (4) The other remnant of the northern zone lies north and northwest of Lake Pátzcuaro and contains seven pueblos and 9.5 percent of the total number of Tarascan-speaking folk.[2] Other regions of Tarascan speech consist of "islands" south of the main area. Cuanajo, located southwest of Morelia in the western extension of the Sierra, is the last fragment of the former indigenous area southeast of Lake Pátzcuaro. San Angel Zurumucapio and the newly formed towns (Caltzontzin and Villa Silva) harboring refugees from the stricken

131 101 [162] [162] [191] [162] [162]

[2] These pueblos include Tiríndaro, Tarejero, and Naranja on the shore of former Zacapu marsh; Azajo and Comanja on the northeastern edge of the Sierra; Turumando and Zipiajo at the northern foot of Cerro el Zirate.

[Probably should read "eastern", & referring to Tarascan Sierra.—Analyst.]

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[P. 2-9]

zone around Parícutin Volcano, are the remaining predominantly Tarascan settlements in the *tierra templada*, the upper part of the plateau escarpment (2 percent of Tarascan population in 1940). Formerly an important part of the Tarascan Empire, the hot lands of the Tepalcatepec and Balsas Basins (*tierra caliente*, Jurío) have lost completely the last vestige of spoken Tarascan.

A small number of Tarascan-speaking folk live in some of the larger mestizo towns adjacent to the main Tarascan area: Uruapan, Pátzcuaro, Coeneo, Zacapu, Zamora. With the possible exception of a few old households in Uruapan, the presence of aboriginal speech in the large mestizo settlements probably represents a recent influx from rural areas (a desire for urban life, migration from the volcano-devastated areas) rather than linguistic remnants.

THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREAS

The Sierra.—The Tarascan "Sierra" is not a mountain chain; it is rather a volcanic plateau, whose average elevation is some 1,500 feet higher than that of the surrounding areas and whose surface has been roughened by large composite volcanoes, scores of small cinder cones, and extensive lava flows (*malpaís*). Lying within Mexico's transcontinental volcanic axis, the Sierra is the locale of the country's newest active volcano, Parícutin.[3] Within the central part of the Sierra elevations range from 6,900 feet to over 12,660 feet (Cerro de Tancítaro). The altitude of the plateau increases from west to east. Elevations of towns in the western half of the Sierra range from 5,180 feet (Atapan) to 7,800 feet (Pamatácuaro); in the eastern half, from 8,040 feet (Sevina) to 8,460 feet (Cumachuén), the highest pueblo in the Sierra west of Lake Pátzcuaro. Even higher settlements (e. g. the rancho of Cruz Gorda, 8,987 feet) exist southeast of the lake, and the highest point in Michoacán, the Cerro de San Andrés (12,840 feet), lies in the Sierra de Cuzmatlán, 62 km. east of Morelia.

Tertiary and Quaternary vulcanism has produced the major land forms in the Sierra (map 2). In age the volcanic forms range from probably Eocene to the present time. The oldest are massive composite volcanoes, the highest and most

[3] The chief scientific references on the Parícutin Volcano include Ordóñez (1945), Robles Ramos (1943), Pérez Peña (1946), Mexico City Universidad Nacional Instituto de Geología (1943).

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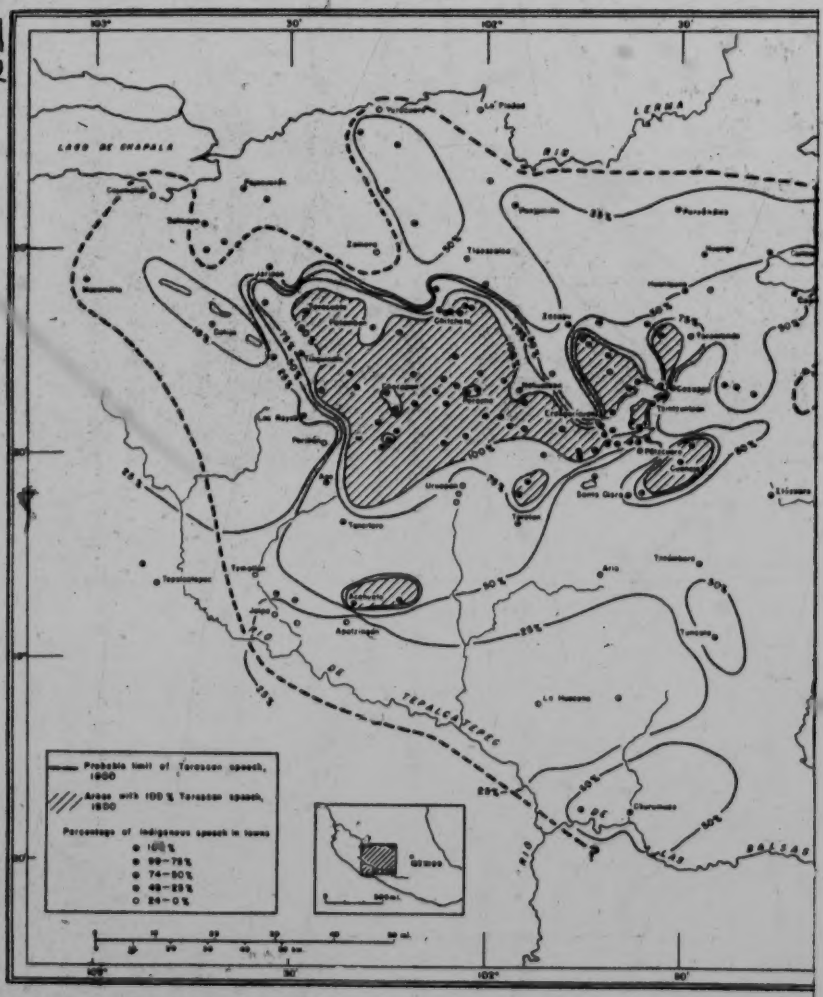

MAP 9.—Area of Tarascan speech, ca. 1600. Isopleths indicate percentage of Tarascan-speaking folk to tot

[Facing page 14; section A]

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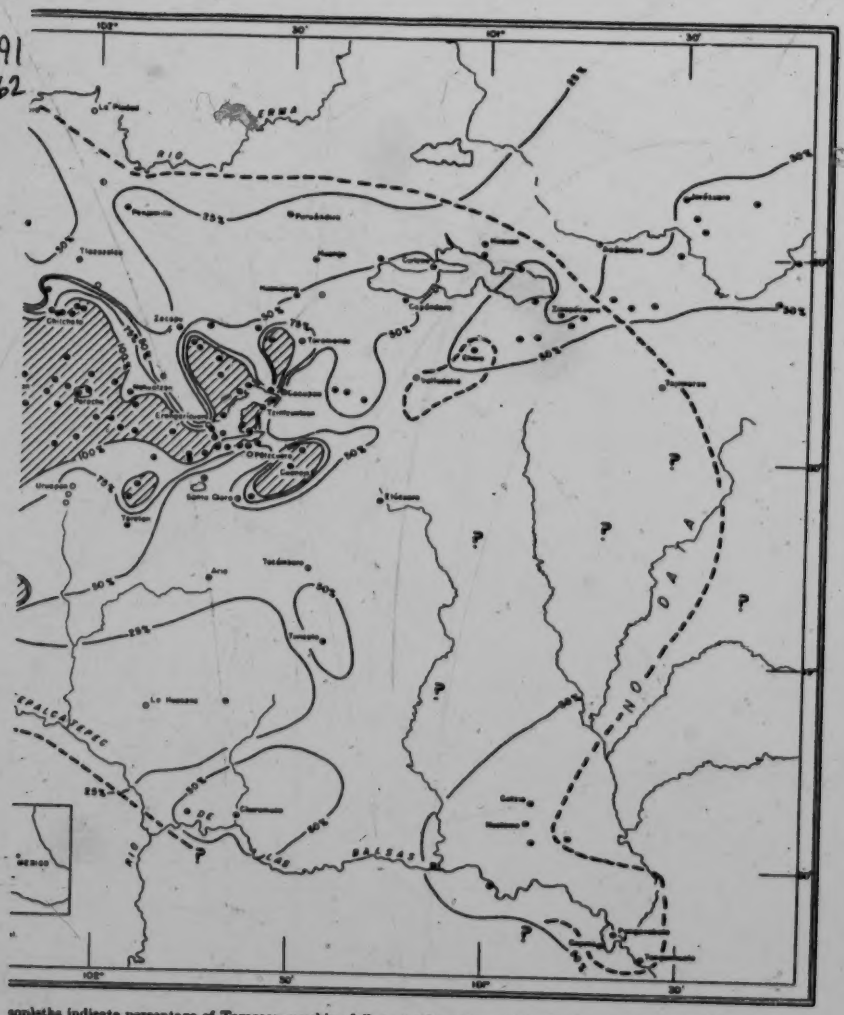
102°
30'
101°
30'
RIO
ZONA
75%
50%
25%
100%
Tlazazalca
Zacapu
Tarecuato
Uruapan
Yurecuaro
Ario
Tanhuato
Tanaco
La Huacana
TEPALCATEPEC
DE
Churumuco
MICH.
GUER.
BALSAS
GRO.
Sahuayo
Cotija
Jiquilpan
Zamora
Tangancicuaro
Tanhuato
Penjamillo
Puruándiro
Angamacutiro
Numarán
Cuitzeo
Tarandacuao
Acámbaro
Salvatierra
Yuriria
Moroleón
Uriangato
Tarimoro
Pénjamo
Abasolo
Irapuato
Silao
Guanajuato
Dolores Hidalgo
San Miguel de Allende
Celaya
Apaseo
Querétaro
Tequisquiapan
San Juan del Río
Amealco
Huimilpan
Jalpan
Landa
Cadereyta
Tolimán
Peñamiller
Colón
Tequisquiapan
Ezequiel Montes

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MAP 11.—Area of Tarascan speech, 1940. Isopleths represent percentage of Tarascan-speaking folk to total number of inhabitants in the area.

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[P. 18-a]

buildings) measuring 600 yards (*varas*) in each cardinal direction from the village church. Deprived of land, most of the men of the pueblos sought work in the sugar plantations in the *tierra templada* around Ario and Tacámbaro, returning only occasionally to their homes. Others became peons in the adjacent haciendas, working with mulatto and mestizo labor (AGN Historia, vol. 73, ff. 292–306). Consequently, the decreased use and subsequent loss of the native language was inevitable. Only the fishers inhabiting the small Urandén Islands immediately offshore, who were unaffected by the haciendas, were able to preserve their native tongue.

MODERN LINGUISTIC DISTRIBUTIONS

The modern Tarascan area is in no sense a solid block of indigenous speech (table 1). The inhabitants of only 32 of the 66 Tarascan towns and 31 of the 50 indigenous *ranchos* all speak the native tongue (map 12). Nearly 25 percent of the population within the present area is composed of mestizos who know only Spanish. Such people are mainly merchants and *arrieros* living in most of the Indian pueblos and farmers inhabiting nonindigenous *ranchos* scattered throughout the Sierra and the Lake district. Fifty years ago native market centers, the towns of Nahuatzen and Tingambato now contain but a handful of people who have retained the indigenous language. [162] According to 1940 census figures, only 35 percent of the inhabitants of Patamban are Tarascan in speech, 38 percent of those of Parangaricutiro, 30 percent of those of Paracho, 20 percent of those of Sirosto, and 10 percent of those of Corupo.[29] Moreover, in 1940, 18 mestizo *ranchos* were scattered between Tarascan pueblos in the Sierra. In addition to mestizo merchants and farmers, many Spanish-speaking lumbermen inhabit the ephemeral sawmills prevalent in the Sierra forests. Hence, infiltrating mestizo settlement has shattered the once-continuous indigenous area in the Sierra and Lake district into small islets of purely Tarascan speech. The more notable of these islets are: (1) seven towns in La Cañada, (2) the pueblos and *ranchos* grouped around the flanks of Cerro de Patamban, (3) the Tarecuato district, (4) a string of villages east of Cerro de

[29] The percentage for Corupo is open to question. Although no actual statistical sampling was done, an impression of a much greater percentage of Tarascan-speaking inhabitants was obtained by the writer when he visited that town in 1942.

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34

[P. 18-b]

191 Quinceo, and (5) the islands and adjacent shore
361 settlements of Lake Pátzcuaro (map 11). (See table 1.)

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of Tarascan-speaking folk by localities, 1940* [1]

[Data from official census, 1940]

THE SIERRA

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Locality [1a]	Total population (number)	Tarascan-speaking folk	
		Number	Percent
Municipio of Charapan:			
Charapan (p)	1,715	1,311	76.4
San Felipe (p)	857	796	89.5
Huancho (r)	30	30	100.0
Rancho Nuevo (r)	24	19	83.0
La Palma (r)	161	0	.0
Municipio of Cherán:			
Cherán (p)	2,388	2,169	87.6
Cosumo (r)	195	81	41.0
Tzipiatiro (r)	94	20	83.7
Municipio of Chilchota:			
Huécato (r)	127	0	0
Los Nogales (r)	286	0	0
Rancho Seco (r)	60	0	0
El Pedregal (r)	118	0	0
Municipio of Erongaricuaro:			
Cauca (r)	26	0	0
Porumbo (h)	49	0	0
La Zarzamora (r)	92	0	0
Zinciro (r)	413	0	0
Municipio of Los Reyes:			
Atapan (p)	1,001	337	33.6
Jesús Díaz (Sirio) (p)	696	696	100.0
Pamatácuaro (p)	1,393	1,373	98.3
Sicuicho (p)	819	709	86.5
Zacán (p)	976	439	89.1
Cheranto (r)	271	261	96.3
La Providencia (r)	93	93	100.0
San Benito (r)	255	255	100.0
San Luis Sorema (r)	84	84	100.0
La Tinaja (r)	134	134	100.0
El Tropezón (r)	84	84	100.0
Uringuitiro (Juquitiro) (r)	267	267	100.0
Zarzamora (r)	130	130	100.0
Querándaro (r)	60	60	100.0
La Mesa (r)[2]	[2] 130	130	100.0
San Marcos Arachiéneta (r)[2]	[2] 80	80	100.0
La Jolla (r)[2]	(?)	(?)	(?)
Tapan (r)[2]	[2] 80	80	100.0
Tierras Blancas (r)[2]	[2] 85	85	100.0
Venado (r)[2]	(?)	(?)	(?)
Municipio of Nahuatzen:			
Nahuatzen (p)	3,545	25	.7
Arantepacua (p)	860	860	100.0
Cumachikén (p)	1,554	1,530	98.3
Sevina (p)	881	876	98.4
Turicuaro (p)	749	749	100.0
La Mojonera (p)	881	0	0
El Padre (r)	84	0	0
El Pino (r)	132	0	0
San Isidro (r)	845	9	.1

[1] This table does not necessarily include statistics for all settlements within a given municipio. The boundaries of many municipios listed, such as Los Reyes and Pátzcuaro, extend beyond the present limits of Tarascan speech; in such cases many purely mestizo towns and ranchos have been omitted. However, all settlements containing Tarascan-speaking inhabitants are listed.

[1a] In this column (c)=ciudad; (v)=villa; (p)=pueblo; (r)=rancho; (rr)=railroad station; (h)=hacienda.

[TEXT CONTINUES TOP of P. 19-a--Analyst]

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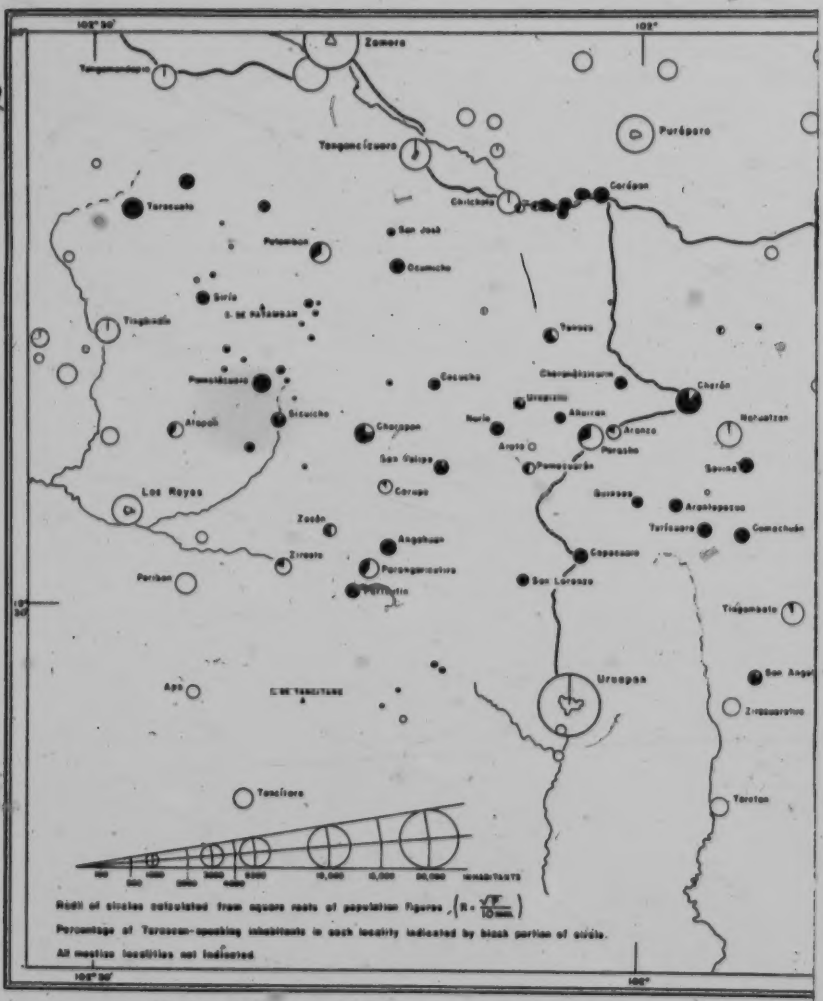

MAP 13.—Distribution of Tarascan speech by settlements, 1940. Based on official 1940 census da

[Facing page 18; section A.]

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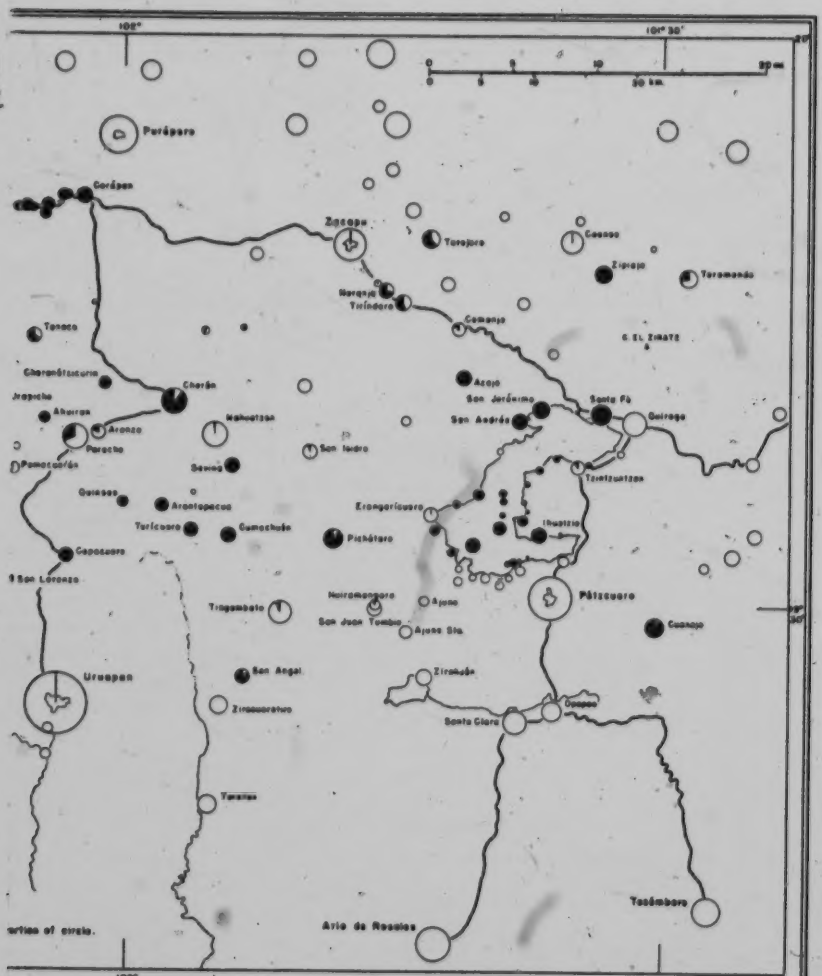

...nts, 1940. Based on official 1940 census data. A few small Tarascan ranchos are not indicated. 742903 O - 43 (Face p. 18)

[Facing page 18; section B]

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[P. 19-a]

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of Tarascan-speaking folk by localities, 1940*—Continued

THE SIERRA—Continued

Locality	Total population (number)	Tarascan-speaking folk	
		Number	Percent
Municipio of Paracho:			
Paracho (v)	3,304	1,006	30.4
Ahuiran (p)	593	593	100.0
Aranza (p)	792	126	17.1
Arato (p)	233	0	0
Cocucho (p)	884	884	100.0
Charanátzicurin (p)	751	751	100.0
Nurio (p)	810	784	96.7
Pomacuaran (p)	628	286	45.5
Quinceo (p)	482	482	100.0
Tanaco (p)	948	620	65.3
Urapicho (p)	541	422	78.0
Pacápitiro (r)	107	23	21.5
El Tejocote (r)	81	74	91.3
Municipio of Parangaricutiro:			
Parangaricutiro (p)	1,893	725	38.2
Angahuan (p)	1,098	1,098	100.0
Corupo (p)	813	85	10.4
Paricutin (p)	733	620	84.6
Zirosto (p)	1,314	269	20.5
La Alberca (r)	81	[4](?)	(?)
La Atalcada (r)	74	[4](?)	(?)
Barranca Seca (r)	89	4	4.5
Canoa Alta (r)	21	0	0
Las Canoas (r)	113	0	0
La Cantera (r)	89	40	67.8
Las Cocinas (r)	[5]0	0	0
Los Desmontes (r)	23	0	0
El Estudiante (r)	26	8	30.7
Huancondio (r)	80	0	0
Los Lobos (r)	29	0	0
Sipicha (r)	20	0	0
El Tejamanil (r)	84	0	0
El Tepemal (r)	81	44	90.0
El Tepetate (r) [3]	[5]20	22	45.0
Municipio of Pátzcuaro:			
Cuanajo (p)	1,735	1,682	97.0
Huiramangaro (p)	540	17	3.1
San Juan Tumbio (p)	867	0	0
Ajuno (p)	540	0	0
Ajuno Sta. (rr)	719	0	0
Municipio of Tancítaro:			
Tancítaro (v)	1,856	6	.3
Apo (p)	876	0	0
Municipio of Tangamandapio:			
Tangamandapio (p)	2,573	12	.5
Tarecuato (p)	2,146	2,146	100.0
La Cantera (r)	962	962	100.0
Las Encinillas (r)	78	78	100.0
Los Laureles (r)	8	8	100.0
Ucuarte (r)	308	0	0
Municipio of Tangancícuaro:			
Ocumicho (p)	1,040	1,018	97.8
Patamban (p)	2,332	809	34.6
San José de Gracia (p)	170	147	86.4
Agua Escondida (r)	32	32	100.0
Arqueta (r)	84	21	25.0
Camécuaro (r)	37	2	5.4

[3] Locality not listed in 1940 census. Names obtained from local inhabitants.

[4] Estimated population.

[5] Entirely mestizo according to census, but 100 percent Tarascan according to officials in San Juan Nuevo (Los Consejos) in 1946.

[6] Uninhabited in 1940, but estimated population in 1948 around 35, all Tarascan.

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[P. 196]

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of Tarascan-speaking folk by localities, 1940*—Continued

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Locality	Total population (number)	Tarascan-speaking folk	
		Number	Percent
THE SIERRA—Continued			
Municipio of Tangancicuaro—Continued			
Las Cañas (r)	81	20	39.2
Guarachanillo (r)	22	9	40.9
Rancho Nuevo (r)	25	3	8.0
Las Trojes (r)	14	0	0
El Tanguecho (r)	471	460	98.5
Municipio of Tingambato:			
Pichátaro (p)	1,877	1,740	92.7
Municipio of Tingüindín:			
Tingüindín (v)	2,807	15	.5
Tacátzcuaro (p)	1,496	7	.4
Las Trojes (r)	45	0	0
Municipio of Uruapan:			
San Lorenzo (p)	575	575	100.0
Capacuaro (p)	783	778	99.1
Charangueran (r)	126	0	0
Los Conejos (San Juan Nuevo) (p) [6]	(7)	(7)	(7)
THE LAKE AREA			
Municipio of Erongaricuaro:			
Erongaricuaro (p)	1,209	14	1.1
Arócutín (p)	211	211	100.0
Jarácuaro (p)	875	875	100.0
Napízaro (p)	239	214	[7] 89.5
Puácuaro (p)	498	498	100.0
Urichu (p)	461	461	100.0
Nocutzepo (p)	409	0	0
Tócuaro (p)	198	0	0
Lázaro Cárdenas (r)	214	0	0
Oponguio (r)	178	15	8.5
Revolución (r)	10	10	100.0
Municipio of Pátzcuaro:			
Pátzcuaro (c)	9,567	[8] (7)	(7)
Janitzio (p)	771	748	97.0
Ibarra (Pátzcuaro Sta.)	809	13	1.5
Huecorio (p)	499	0	0
Tzentzenguaro (p)	288	0	0
Lázaro Cárdenas (p)	412	0	0
Primo Tapia (p)	389	0	0
San Pedro Pareo (p)	394	0	0
Carián (r)	57	57	100.0
Tecuena (r)	73	73	100.0
Urandén Morales (r)	39	39	100.0
Urandén Morelos (r)	184	184	100.0
San Pedrito (r)	14	14	100.0
Yunuén (r)	116	116	100.0
Yuretzio (r)	170	14	8.2
Municipio of Quiroga:			
Quiroga (v)	3,609	4	.1
San Andrés (p)	1,179	1,165	98.8
San Jerónimo (p)	1,837	1,513	98.1
Santa Fé de la Laguna (p)	2,626	2,626	100.0
Atzimbo (r)	179	0	0
Chupícuaro (r)	31	0	0
Isaícato (r)	249	0	0
La Tirimicua (r)	88	0	0
Tzirandagatzio (r)	34	0	0

[6] Inhabited 1944. Official census figures not available.

[7] In 1946, according to local inhabitants, Napízaro was only 80 percent Tarascan.

[8] Owing to loss of original census data, the number of Tarascans in Pátzcuaro could not be calculated. The percentage would probably be extremely low.

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[P. 20-a]

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of Tarascan-speaking folk by localities, 1940*—Continued

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THE LAKE AREA—Continued

Locality	Total population (number)	Tarascan-speaking folk	
		Number	Percent
Municipio of Tzintzuntzan:			
Tzintzuntzan (c)	1,077	35 (? 136)	3.2(? 12.7)
Cucuchucho (p)	296	279	94.5
Ihuatzio (p)	1,206	1,206	100.0
La Pacanda (p)	267	260	97.1
Coenembo (r)	451	0	0
Los Corrales (r)	177	0	0
Las Cuevas (r)	99	0	0
Las Granadas (r)	92	92	100.0
Ichupio (r)	162	162	100.0
Itzicuarámucu (r)	46	15	32.9
La Noria (r)	32	0	0
El Ojo de Agua (r)	104	104	100.0
Patambicho (r)	261	0	0
Las Pilas (r)	67	0	0
Santa Cruz (r)	178	0	0
Tarerio (r)	201	194	96.5
El Tecolote (r)	13	0	0
El Tigre (r)	119	0	0
Uocanástacua (r)	110	110	100.0
La Verdolaga (r)	78	0	0
La Vinata (r)	71	71	100.0
THE NORTHERN PLATEAU REGION			
Municipio of Coeneo:			
Coeneo (v)	2,450	6	.2
Azajo (p)	1,087	1,008	92.8
Comanja (p)	806	91	11.3
Zipiajo (p)	1,311	1,303	99.4
Bellas Fuentes (h)	876	1	.1
Laredo (r)	345	1	.3
Matugeo (r)	484	0	0
Tungnitiro (r)	749	2	.3
Municipio of Zacapu:			
Zacapu (v)	6,169	14	.2
Cantabria (p)	1,122	0	0
Naranja (p)	1,082	763	70.5
Tarejero (p)	1,457	891	61.1
Tirindaro (p)	1,223	666	54.8
Buenavista (h)	224	7	3.1
Lázaro Cárdenas (r)	131	2	1.3
San Antonio (r)	909	0	0
Municipio of Morelia:			
Morelia (c)	44,204	33	.07
Teremendo (p)	1,331	379	28.4
Tres Puentes (r)	176	6	3.4
LA CAÑADA			
Municipio of Chilchota:			
Chilchota (p)	2,479	9	.4
Asachuén (p)	717	712	99.3
Carapan (p)	1,289	1,240	96.5
Huánsito (p)	793	739	93.8
Ichán (p)	779	776	100.0
Santo Tomás (p)	286	282	98.0
Tsouro (p)	445	445	100.0
Tanaquillo (p)	419	184	44.9
Urán (p)	240	133	33.6
Zocopo (p)	280	280	100.0

[1] Number and percentage of Tarascans in Tzintzuntzan, 1945, according to ethnographical census. The percentage was calculated on the basis of 1,331 inhabitants in Tzintzuntzan.

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[P 20-b]

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of Tarascan-speaking folk by localities, 1940*—Continued

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LA CAÑADA—Continued

Locality	Total population (number)	Tarascan-speaking folk	
		Number	Percent
Municipio of Chilchota—Continued			
La Cofradía (r)	69	0	0
Tzintzipa (r)	117	48	41.0
Municipio of Tangancícuaro:			
Tangancícuaro (v)	4,722	10	.2
Etúcuaro (p)	871	9	1.0
TIERRA TEMPLADA			
Municipio of Ziracuaretiro:			
San Angel Zurumucapio (p)	970	822	84.7
Municipio of Tingambato:			
Tingambato (p)	2,798	204	7.3
Municipio of Uruapan:			
Uruapan (c)	20,588	111	.5
Jucutácato (p)	800	5	1.0
La Rosa de Castilla (r)	60	2	3.3
Toreo Alto (r)	240	3	1.2
Caltzontzin (p)[19]	(?)	(?)	(?)
Municipio of Ario de Rosales:			
Villa Silva (p)[19]	(?)	(?)	(?)

[19] Inhabited 1943. Official census figures not available.

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Distribution of monolingual Tarascans.—In spite of continued areal recession of native speech and infiltration of mestizos, monolingualism still exists in many parts of Tarasca. According to calculations from 1940 census data, approximately 38 percent of the Tarascan population is monolingual. Personal field experience, however, would indicate that a smaller proportion (probably 20 percent) speak only Tarascan. The monolinguals are composed principally of conservative women and girls and the older men living in the more isolated pueblos and *ranchos*. Pronounced monolingual centers are scattered through the Tarascan area and correspond to the islets of purely indigenous speech mentioned above (map 13). One center includes the *ranchos* around the Cerro de Patamban and also the majority of women in the pueblos of Pamatácuaro, Sicuicho, and Sirío, nearby. (According to data from the 1940 census, approximately 67 percent of the Tarascan population of this area is monolingual. Following percentages in this paragraph are calculated from the 1940 census.) Another center includes Tarecuato and the adjacent *rancho* of La Cantera (66 percent monolingual). Still another area is situated southwest of Nahuatzen, and consists of the pueblos of Quinceo, Turícuaro,

[TEXT CONTINUES BOTTOM OF P. 22 b--ANALYST]

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4: West K-5 (1946) 1948
[P.21]
NU34 Tarasco NU34

Percentage of monolinguals to total number of Tarascan-speaking inhabitants in settlements
75% and over
74-50%
49-25%
24-10%
9% or less
Lamaro
Tangancicuaro
Periban
La Cantera
Chilchota
Paracho
Tanaco
Cherán
Nahuatzen
Charapan
Cocucho
Urapicho
Angahuan
Parícutin
Zacán
Zirosto
Paracho
Cuanajo
Tzintzuntzan
Ihuatzio
Pátzcuaro
Tingambato
San Angel
Zirahuén
Uruapan
Tarecuato
Comachuén
Pomacuaro
Quiroga
Coeneo
Tarandacuao
Zipimeo
Acuyo
Tarejero
Naranja
Zipiajo
Sevina
Ocumicho
Tingüindín
Chorondiriccato
Urapicho
Nurio
Cocucho
Corupo
Los Reyes
Paracho
Parícutin
Angahuan
Zacán
Zirosto
Tanaco
Cherán
Nahuatzen
Pomacuaro
Tarecuato
Comachuén
Quiroga
Tzintzuntzan
Ihuatzio
Pátzcuaro
Tingambato
Zirahuén
San Angel
Uruapan
Coeneo
Tarandacuao
Zipimeo
Acuyo
Tarejero
Naranja
Zipiajo

that a new upward trend has been established. On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in the population of the Sierra and Lake towns since 1750, which probably accounts for the level curve during the 19th century, in spite of drastic areal recession in speech during that period (fig. 2). Today areal recession is still in progress, but actual numbers of Tarascans appear to be increasing. The question is: Can the growth in number of Tarascan-speaking children continue to exceed or equal that of the children (of Tarascan speaking parents) who fail to learn the language or cease to use it in later life? Assuming equal rates of infant mortality and similar health facilities for both groups, it would appear that, owing to cultural changes now in progress within the Tarascan area, the indigenous speech will eventually dis-

[Text Continues TOP of P. 24b—Analyst]

TARASCAN SETTLEMENTS

The early Spanish adventurers and friars found Tarascans living (like many sedentary Indians of the New World) in agglomerated settlements, the larger of which the Spaniards called pueblos, the smaller, *rancherías* or *estancias*. The pueblo and the *ranchería* (*rancho*) have remained the basic units of settlement in the Tarascan area, as in most parts of Mexico.[2] In size present Tarascan pueblos range from 200 to 3,400 inhabitants; the ranchos, from 9 to 900. Invariably the modern indigenous ranchos are offspring settlements from a pueblo nearby. For instance, the 11 ranchos on the southern and eastern slopes of Cerro de Patamban were formed by families, which for political or economic (land) reasons, left the mother pueblo, Pamatácuaro. Sirío, a former *rancho* of Pamatácuaro, was made a pueblo and *tenencia* ca. 1926, its name being changed to Jesús Díaz. By such a process agglomerated settlements begin and develop. Moreover, the *ranchos* on the Tarí-uk'éri Peninsula, Lake Pátzcuaro, were founded 50 or 60 years ago by fisher-

[Text Continues bottom P. 24b-Analyst]

[2] Although in general these two types of settlement are differentiated by size, the terms "pueblo" and "rancho" have acquired political connotations. From the point of view of State and Federal Governments the basic political unit in Mexico is the municipio, which may contain many pueblos and ranchos. Usually the largest pueblo within this political unit is named the cabecera, or chief administrative town. The affairs of the cabecera and those of the municipio as a whole are administered by a *presidente* or mayor. The remaining pueblos in the municipio are regarded as *tenencias*, each headed by a *jefe*. The ranchos are dependencies of certain pueblos, local authority being vested in the *diputado de orden*. Upon obtaining sufficient size, prestige, or political influence, a pueblo may be elevated to the rank of villa or even *ciudad*. Because of historical prestige small (1,377 mestizo inhabitants) Tzintzuntzan holds the title of *ciudad*. Such rank, however, in no way changes the political function of the town.

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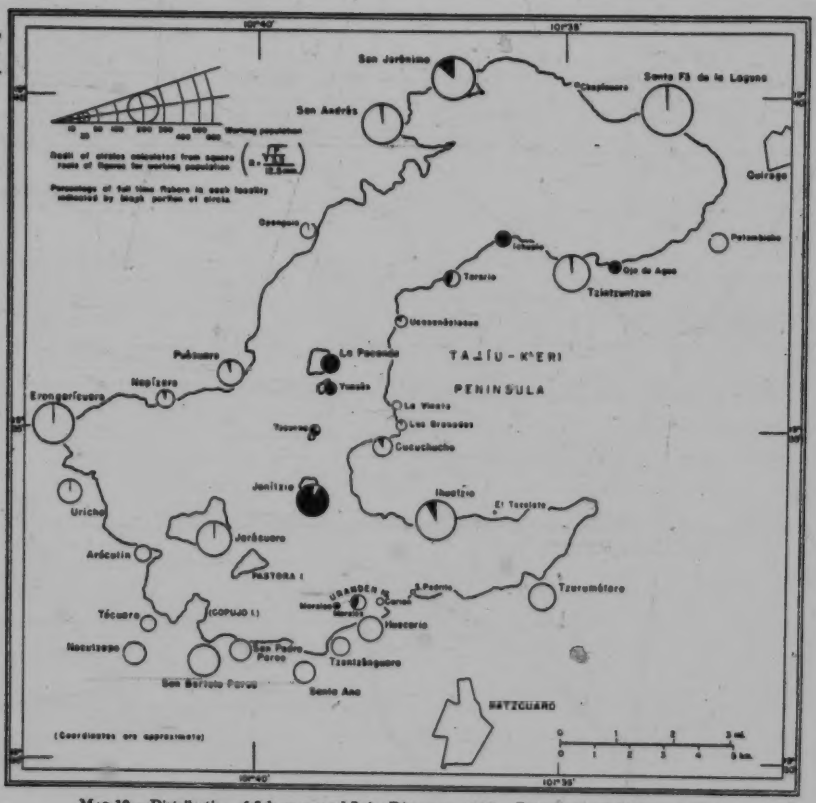

MAP 19.—Distribution of fishers around Lake Pátzcuaro, 1940. Data from official census, 1940.